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In CIA Forecast

Soviet Arms Budget Seen Rising in '80s

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — The Soviet Union's military spending in the first years of the next decade is expected by the CIA to increase by 4 percent to 5 percent annually, continuing the present trend.

The United States has pledged a 1 percent increase in military spending to allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Russians in the early 1980s will begin testing and deploying a number of new weapons systems now under development, according to a research paper of the CIA. These include the next generation of strategic missiles, planes — including long-range, bomber — and submarines.

The agency's judgment is that "while the Soviet leaders are clearly concerned about present and impending economic problems, there is no indication that they are contemplating major changes in defense policy."

Abrupt Changes Unlikely

Although the paper assumes that within the next five years several of the Soviet leaders, including presumably Leonid Brezhnev, "will almost certainly pass from the scene," it identifies no heir apparent and believes that abrupt changes in military spending are unlikely.

The Soviet political institutions and leaders who support military programs, such as the military managers of military industries and

the Communist Party and government leaders whose constituents depend on military production, are likely to retain their influence on the military program.

The CIA's estimates show that Soviet military spending proper increased from between 35 billion and 40 billion rubles in 1967 to between 53 billion and 58 billion rubles last year, measured in 1970 prices. A ruble is \$1.44 at the official rate of exchange.

Under a broader definition including expenditures for internal security forces, civil defense, military stockpiling, foreign military assistance and space programs, military spending grew from between 40 billion and 45 billion rubles in 1967 to between 58 billion and 63 billion rubles last year.

11 to 12 Percent of GNP

According to the narrower definition, military spending amounted to 11 to 12 percent of the Soviet gross national product. The U.S. figure for last year was 6 percent. Some experts on the Soviet military, among them Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard, believe that the Soviet figure is closer to 15 percent.

The CIA notes that, during this 10-year period, Soviet spending for investment in the economy accounted for 26 percent of GNP and spending for health and education for 6 percent to 7 percent.

To the United States and its allies, the most alarming figure in the agency's estimates would appear to be those for research, development, testing and evaluation, new weapons and equipment.

The agency concedes that it cannot speak with confidence in this field, but says that the information is based on published Soviet statistics and government statements on the financing of research and development on particular projects.

These suggest that outlays for research and development account for almost one-fourth of total military spending.

The projected U.S. figure of \$12.5 billion for such programs in fiscal 1979 is well below one-fourth of the U.S. military budget.

Personnel Costs

A major difference in U.S. and Soviet military outlays is in personnel costs. The Soviet ground forces increased between 1967 and 1977 from 1.2 million men to 1.7 million. During this period, spending for personnel was 16 percent of total spending, compared to 56 percent in the United States.

Soviet spending for strategic missiles and bombers took a little more than 10 percent of total spending for forces subject to the second strategic arms limitation treaty now being negotiated.

"For the next two or three years, Soviet defense spending will continue to grow," the agency said. "Conclusion of a SALT II agreement along the lines currently being discussed would not, in itself, slow the growth of Soviet defense spending significantly."

Concern in the Atlantic alliance over a threat in Central Europe is supported by CIA figures on outlays for Soviet forces in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. These forces include not only the army, but tactical aviation.

The auction brought in \$14,192.

Auctioneer John Gaston said that most of the receipts came from expensive kitchen equipment, but bar stools with legs shaped like those of dance hall girls went for \$60 each.

Furnishings Auctioned at Texas Brothel

DALLAS, June 30 (UPI) — In its 100 years of catering to the notable and the obscure, the Chicken Ranch brothel in La Grange became as much a part of Texas lore as the Alamo.

About 250 persons gathered at an auction to buy a memento of the notorious bordello. The building was moved from central Texas last year to a nightclub strip in Dallas and had a short and unsuccessful tenure as a restaurant.

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No Health Risk Found in U.S. Diesel Study

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Environmental Protection Agency said that a 50-day animal study of the effects of exhaust from diesel engines found no evidence that the exhaust causes immediate significant health effects.

The agency said, however, that there is enough concern to warrant longer animal tests to see if diesel exhaust particles pose a cancer threat to humans.

There was concern among automakers that a finding critical of diesel exhaust would result in tighter emission controls. U.S. and foreign automakers say would force them to curtail plans to increase production of diesel-powered cars.

Dr. Delbert Barth, EPA deputy assistant administrator for health, said that the preliminary 50-day study subjected cats, rats, mice and guinea pigs to diluted raw exhaust from a six-cylinder diesel automobile engine.

Students Question Advanced Degrees

Trend in U.S. to Defer Graduate Study

By George I. Macraff

about what to study on the master's and doctoral levels.

Also, young persons are more likely today to want to pursue advanced studies part time.

Signs of the changing attitudes are found on campuses throughout the United States. At Harvard University, the graduating class last year had the lowest proportion of students, 40 percent, intending to continue their education immediately of any group of Harvard seniors in the last 20 years.

Medical Applications Down

Medical schools, which have borne the brunt of the popularity of advanced studies, reported this year through the Association of American Medical Colleges that applications had declined by 10 percent.

"The whole idea of being a student again put me off," said Amy Borros of New Brunswick, N.J., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania but decided to pass up an acceptance at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University to work and travel for a year.

"They said I would not automatically be admitted the following fall," she said, "but that I would have a good chance."

Miss Borros' two roommates made similar decisions. One is going to teach autistic children for a year before applying to medical school and the other is working as a waitress before going on to get a Ph.D. in clinical pathology.



United Press International
THEY FLY THROUGH THE AIR — Gathered in Chicago for this family portrait in their working environment — a United Airlines jet — are, from left: Mrs. Marilyn Henze, a flight attendant; Capt. Noel Henze, a United pilot for 27 years, and their daughter Cynthia Henze, 24, United's sixth woman pilot. Miss Henze completed her flight training earlier last month.

In Supreme Court Decision, 5-4

Suits Against Top U.S. Officials Backed

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP)

The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 yesterday that high U.S. officials — possibly including the president — can be sued personally for knowing and deliberate violations of constitutional rights.

The court rejected the government's contention that absolute immunity from liability protects members of the Cabinet or other executives with discretionary power if they flout the limitations imposed on them by law.

The dissenters denounced the ruling, mainly because of "the potential for disruption of government that it invites."

Acting in case involving a state governor liable but immunizing the head of a federal department," Justice White said. "Surely, federal officials should enjoy no greater zone of protection when they violate federal constitutional rules than do state officers."

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Students Question Advanced Degrees

Trend in U.S. to Defer Graduate Study

By George I. Macraff

NEW YORK (NYT) — College seniors in the United States, increasingly dubious of the value of advanced higher education, are deferring to growing numbers not to go directly into graduate and professional schools.

Concerned about the cost of education and no longer inclined to return to school after an unbroken succession of degrees, many students are returning this spring and summer planning to work for a year or two before embarking on the final phase of their studies.

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'Laying the Chinese Card'

e Henry Kissinger's secret flight to 1971, U.S. presidents have held in diplomatic hands what has come to be the "Chinese Card." That is the possibility of exploiting the deep-seated Sino-Soviet hostility by building up China as a counterweight. And whenever Soviet-U.S. relations turn sour, presidents are tempted to play it. It is a temptation that they are wise to resist.

For all its vast population and geographic expanse, China remains a regional power in Asia, not yet an actor in world politics. The Soviet Union is a superpower with global reach. Some issues between Washington and Moscow, such as limiting strategic arms, are of life-and-death importance for all nations. No U.S. interests relating to China are comparable.

Yet, the United States does indeed have a significant interest in completing the process of rapprochement with a Chinese regime that for so many years Americans viewed as implacably hostile. Cooperation among China, Japan, the United States — and the Soviet Union, too — is essential for peace and stability in the North Pacific. And administration spokesmen are right to insist that "a secure and strong China is in America's interest." History affords ample evidence that a weak and insecure China invites foreign meddling that may destabilize the entire Asian continent.

The forthcoming visit to China of U.S. scientific and technological leaders is a useful expression of the Carter administration's desire for cooperation. There is no reason why the United States should not help China obtain the technology it needs to spur economic development. That includes even some with possible military applications, such as the electronic devices for oil exploration which the administration recently decided to make available to Peking. As an oil-importing nation, the United States has a strong interest in increasing oil production worldwide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Senate Chooses to Duck

When the Senate voted to prohibit import fees on oil, it apparently had only one simple purpose in mind. The senators wanted to avoid an increase in gasoline prices in an election year. Unfortunately, that vote has much longer implications. President Carter is going to Bonn in mid-July for a meeting with heads of the governments of six other leading nations. They are going to ask Mr. Carter what he expects to do about the tremendous volumes of U.S. oil imports.

Earlier in the year, the Carter administration had been answering that kind of question with assurances that the energy bill would shortly be passed. Those assurances have become less persuasive over the months, as the questions got more urgent. In the past few weeks there have been hints that the president was preparing to say at Bonn that, if Congress didn't act on the bill by the end of this session, he would invoke his emergency powers to put a stiff tax on imports. That's why the Senate moved.

In Japan and, especially, in Europe the Bonn meeting has taken on tremendous significance. The oil-import issue has become, abroad, a symbolic test of U.S. willingness to act on a matter of worldwide concern. U.S. oil imports are currently down — very temporarily — because the Alaskan pipeline has come into operation. But once it reaches full capacity, the imports will start upward again. The other industrial nations fear that inordinate U.S. demand will tighten markets for OPEC's oil and send prices soaring again. It's not an idle anxiety. U.S. energy officials have repeatedly predicted that the cost of crude oil will double by the mid-1980s.

At Bonn, Mr. Carter will ask the Europeans and Japanese to do a number of things that are costly and politically painful for them. He wants the West Germans to risk a

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mondale's Role in Mideast

Vice President Mondale, who has more diplomatic substance than most previous holders of that office, visits the Middle East at the weekend. What began as a ceremonial salute to Israel during its 30th anniversary year has become an important stage in the unending search for an interim agreement between Israelis and Arabs. Another heroic push is now needed because in the change from hope to renewed despair since President Sadat of Egypt visited Israel last November. Sadat has suffered from growing recriminations inside as well as outside Egypt, and Israel has dangerously antagonized those.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 1, 1903

NEW YORK — Over 15,000 Christian Scientists yesterday attended the annual pilgrimage to the home of the movement's founder, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, in Pleasant View, N.H. "The Mother," attired in royal purple and white silk and a magnificent cape of ostrich feathers which reached almost to her knees, and wearing a small purple bonnet, stood alone on a balcony to greet her followers, and she later passed slowly through the crowd, despite the light rain.

Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1928

BERLIN — A democratic Germany is here to stay, according to the editor of the New York Evening Post. In an interview here, John Gavit said he believes that reports of a return to power of the Hohenzollern family as well as of Germany turning Communist are all without foundation. Neither should the recent strength of the left in recent elections be any grounds for worry, according to Mr. Gavit. Germany, in his opinion, is not about to "turn Red."



U.S. and Angola: Search for Answers

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter's dispatch of Donald McHenry as an unofficial envoy to Angola seems to represent a welcome return to a common-sense policy toward Africa, as well as to Secretary of State Vance's low-key approach to Soviet and Cuban adventurism on that continent. But McHenry's mission deepens a couple of mysteries, too:

- Why, and on whose authority, did Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency approach Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa last May about the possibility of secretly supplying U.S. arms, through a third country, to guerrillas trying to bring down the Marxist government of Angola?

- Is Carter really, as he insists, in day-to-day control of his administration's foreign policy? Or does he even know what's going on?

Exploring

At his news conference this week, Carter said he "didn't have any idea" at the time that Turner had approached Clark with a proposal that the senator took as indicating an administration desire to re-enter the Angolan civil war on the side of the rebels. He had never had such an intention, the president insisted, and his "impression" was that Turner was only exploring "what involvement would be possible in Angola."

But the director of the CIA is at a high level to be exploring such possibilities with the chairman of the Senate's African subcommittee; he was bound to be taken as proposing an administration plan. When Clark questioned Turner about the origins of the third-country arms plan, moreover, Turner assured him that he had been directed to make the inquiry by the National Security Council — although he said Carter knew nothing of the proposal.

Is the National Security Council, of which Zbigniew Brzezinski is the staff chief, really sending the director of the CIA to high-ranking senators, without the president's knowledge, to discuss such a serious matter as the secret provision of U.S. arms to the Angolan guerrillas? If Carter in fact knew of the proposal and is now ducking responsibility, that's bad enough; but if he really didn't know what Brzezinski and the NSC were doing, that's scary.

Evidence

Either way, McHenry's mission, which ended this week, is evidence that Carter has at least temporarily rejected the notion — widely credited to Brzezinski — of bolstering the Angolan guerrillas to the point where they would "tie down" the 20,000 Cuban troops in that country. Theoretically, that might prevent the Cubans from intervening elsewhere in Africa and probably provide them with "sheer own Vietnam"; but more likely it would only align the United States inevitably with South Africa against the Cubans and black Africans, with disastrous consequences in Rhodesia and Namibia as well as Angola.

The influential President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, speaking earlier this week on ABC's "Issues and Answers," expressed himself as "very pleased" with the McHenry mission; and he went so far as to suggest that the Cubans would quickly withdraw from Angola if Namibia, which borders Angola, won its independence from South Africa, if the latter country ceased to threaten Angola, and if Zaire were no longer a base for border incursions into Angola.

Carter obviously doesn't accept that view — instead, he spoke at his news conference of persuading Angola and Cuba to cease threatening Zaire, as he maintains they did in the recent Shaba invasion. Reliable information is also available in Washington to suggest that the Cubans prop up Angola in more than the military sense; if they were to withdraw anytime soon, it's said, they would take with them virtually all the professional expertise in Angola — what little health care there is, for example — and the ability to operate port facilities.

That's all the more reason for the McHenry mission. The facts are that Zaire and Angola have been menacing each other; both need all

the outside assistance they can get; and there lie the elements of an arrangement beneficial to all — unless the Carter administration is blinded by its own advantage because the Angolan government is "Marxist" and supported by the Cubans.

If better U.S. relations, including U.S. aid, could be developed, Angola might be decisive in getting negotiations back on track between South Africa and SWAPO, the liberation organization in Namibia. Angola is SWAPO's most vital sup-

porter, and it was into Angola that South Africa launched the recent attack on SWAPO guerrillas that broke up the negotiations.

Useful Effect

A peaceful settlement in Namibia, in its turn, could have useful effect on the British-U.S. effort to work out a genuine majority government in Rhodesia — one that would include black opposition forces now organized into the Patriotic Front. Information in Wash-

ington suggests that chances for such a government may be improving for two reasons:

- The Patriotic Front probably will control too much of Rhodesia for the interim government to be able to conduct its promised elections next December.

- By entering that interim government with the white prime minister, Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, once Rhodesia's most important black leader, has lost much of his support to the Front.

Robert Mugabe.

Those Moscow "Trials"

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — By personal preference, and some might add by popular demand, this will be the last column in this space for a couple of months but before vanishing, herewith a few observations on the Soviet Union's "trial" of two U.S. newspaper reporters in Moscow.

The case was brought against Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times and Harold D. Piper of the Baltimore Sun by the Soviet government's official broadcasting agency.

It requested that the two reporters be held answerable for publishing in the foreign press slanderous information denigrating the honor and dignity of the members of the staff of the State Committee for Television and Radio of the U.S.S.R. and that they be caused to publish a retraction in the press.

Here are three preliminary points:

- First, this is an odd sort of trial. Since The New York Times was advised before it started by the Soviet Embassy in Washington that there was no way the two reporters could win this case and no way the Soviet broadcasting agency could lose it.

- Second, assuming that this is a trial and not a case of political

harassment, the two reporters were given only 48 hours to respond in writing to the charges, and told that the trial would begin on Wednesday — scarcely time to consult counsel or the relative articles in the Soviet legal code.

- Third, reporters in the United States, let alone in the official controlled Soviet press, do not determine what is published in their newspapers and have no power to publish retractions. These are solely the responsibilities of their editors and publishers.

The charge against Whitney and Piper is that they personally characterized a television "confession" by a Soviet dissident as having been "fabricated by the [Soviet] authorities." The two reporters said the libel charges wrongly attributed to them personally statements that were actually made by their informants.

"I offered no opinion on the veracity of the television show," Piper said. "I merely reported that other people doubted its veracity."

What is at issue here is not merely a charge against The New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, but a threat to all foreign correspondents in Moscow that they will be held responsible for the opinions extorted from them.

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What is puzzling in this case is that the Soviet Union should have taken the reporters into court.

Usually, Soviet officials have expressed their displeasure by telling reporters who offend them to pack up and get lost, but this is a new way of expressing the government's bitter resentment against reporting the activities and statements of Soviet dissidents.

It also puts the two reporters in an extremely awkward position, for while this is billed as a civil case which could probably be settled by a confession of guilt and a modest fine, there is always the danger that their failure to retract could be interpreted as contempt of court, subject to much more severe penalties.

In his June 22 piece James Reston speaks of an ominous silence on Israel. What kind of silence is it if a writer of James Reston's caliber is used to air Mr. Brzezinski's policy word for word?

CLARA KLEIN, New York.

Letters

Mideast Solution

I voice my wholehearted agreement with Anthony Lewis and Professor Walid Khalidi in "Drawing a Blueprint for a Palestinian State" (IHT, June 16).

During the years I served in the Knesset (1965-1973) I submitted numerous self-proposals to the chairman of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace of which I am a founding member. My meetings with high-ranking PLO officers have convinced me that many of them now favor such a solution.

URI AVNERY, Editor in Chief, Haolam Hazeh, Tel Aviv.

U.S. Silence

James Reston's column (IHT, June 22) about the ominous silence on Israel is a classical example of what Tad Szulc had to say the other day in the Overseas Press Club in New York.

"My God, did I really write this?" Did I really believe this? That is how Szulc reacted to his by-lined stories on Page 1 of the New York Times, reading his coverage of Nixon and Kissinger several years later.

Szulc, 20 years a foreign affairs correspondent for the New York Times now writing books and magazine articles, was discussing the research that went into his book "The Illusion of Peace."

"We were not aware how manipulated we were," he told the OPC Shop Talk audience. "I'm professionally rather shocked the way we'd been had. — We'd been suckered in by the majesty of the White House — and by the national security adviser."

"We were misled in terms of what kind of policy we were really following — We transmitted misinformation to our readers," he said.

Today, he said, instead of being

reduced to a single source of information of foreign policy — "Mr. Kissinger, the only game in town" — the newsmen's problem is which spokesman really speaks for administration policy. "Is it Carter, Young, Vance, Brzezinski, Jordan?"

How can newsmen avoid being manipulated in the future? "The answer is not very sophisticated," Szulc said. "It's what they teach in first year journalism: leg work."

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CLARA KLEIN, New York.

Spain's Momentum

As a Philadelphian traveling through Spain one cannot help but sense an air of jubilation among Spaniards relative to their King and Queen stealing the limelight from all other crowded heads of Europe through their recent tour of China.

The momentum is on Spain's side. Europe must now look for their leadership to come from King Juan Carlos since the present European unity is in terrible disarray. Spain's history reminds us that they (Spaniards) have always been able to stand up to foreign aggressors and so it won't be any different under Juan Carlos.

King Juan Carlos is breathing new life into old European principles — principles of peace, nonintervention, mutual respect and cooperation.

Spaniards and Europeans alike are standing on the threshold of a new era of European understanding and cooperation with Juan Carlos in the drivers' seat. King Juan Carlos is showing the world a much-needed spirit and not much more new slogans. And that spirit recognizes and respects the rights of all people so that people everywhere can fulfill their legitimate aspirations with confidence and dignity.

JOHN PAUL PAYNE, Madrid.

Examining Nonvoting In the U.S.

By David S. Broder

PALO ALTO, CALIF. — The real story of U.S. politics this year does not make a good story of July 4th. It is an invisible story. It is the play that was never performed because the audience showed up. It is, in short, the story of millions of U.S. citizens not participating in the most basic and fundamental of the rites of democracy: the choice of elected officials.

That was the subject of a two-day meeting of politicians, political scientists and journalists convened here last week by a committee of the American Bar Association. The lawyers are trying to decide whether any changes in the laws governing the administration of elections might reverse the appealing and apparently accelerating falloff in the use of the franchise.

It is a grim story to be telling on the 202nd birthday of the country. For more than any other warning sign, it signals that the foundations of this experiment in self-government are crumbling.

The figures are so bad they can barely be comprehended. As summarized here by Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Curtis Gans of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, here are some of the trends:

- During the past decade, more than 15 million Americans, many of them regular voters in the past, have stopped voting.

- Turnout in presidential races has dropped from 63.8 percent in 1960 to 54 percent in 1976.

- Except for Arkansas, which had its hottest contests in a quarter-century, the turnout in state primaries so far this year is down below past levels. In New Jersey, barely 10 percent of the eligible Republicans participated in the primary in which Jeff Bell defeated Sen. Clifford P. Case, R.N.J.

- Even the celebrated Proposition 13 failed to draw large numbers of turned-off voters back to the polls in California. The turnout was below that of the 1976 primary and probably even lower than off-year 1974. Overall, referenda votes on the supposedly dominant tax questions draw even smaller turnout than normal elections.

This decay in the voting base of the country has taken place in the same period that significant steps have been made in reducing the legal and mechanical barriers to registration. The Voting Rights Act effectively ended ballot-box discrimination against blacks in the South; residency requirements for federal elections have been reduced to help mobile voters; states with more than half the population now offer the option of registering simply by return of a postcard.

And yet registration and voting percentages decline. In the face of this fact, there was no great optimism at this meeting about the potential for mechanical changes in registration-and-voting procedures.

Burnham estimated that if the United States were to adopt the kind of fully automatic

Group Stages Sit-In

Lepers in Hawaii Refuse To Leave Familiar Area

By Wallace Turner

HONOLULU (NYT) — Times have changed for lepers who once were chased across these islands until caught and were then confined on a remote peninsula to protect everyone else from their disease.

For five months a group of lepers have staged a sit-in that creates some problems for Gov. George Ariyoshi and the State Health Department.

There are now about 400 to 450 lepers in Hawaii. Since the disease was imported here in the 1850s among Chinese field laborers, it has blighted the lives of thousands of persons. It has hit hardest among the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, descendants of the Polynesians.

At all levels of society here, there seems to be a compassion for lepers. About \$1.9 million a year is spent to treat them and to support those who have no other support. The federal government reimburses the state for most of this. Kalapapa, which was once a leper prison, has become the refuge of the older lepers.

In 1865 Kamehameha III, a Polynesian king, began imprisoning lepers on Kalapapa peninsula, which lies beneath a high cliff on the northern shore of Molokai. In 1873 Father Damien, a Belgian missionary priest, was sent, at his request, to Kalapapa, where he labored among the lepers until his death from leprosy in 1889.

Although it was abandoned years ago, this system of imprisonment is at the bottom of the problems the state now has with 12 to 18 patients who refuse to leave Hale Mohalu, a collection of World War II structures on 11 acres at the edge of Pearl City, a suburb of Honolulu.

The state wants them to accept rooms in Leahi Hospital on the slope of Diamond Head.

"This place has been a second home," said Bernard Punikai, a 47-year-old leper, referring to Hale Mohalu. He and the 118 other patients registered at Kalapapa want to come to Hale Mohalu for medical treatment and disdain the state's selection of Leahi Hospital as their Honolulu treatment center.

"We'll stay here until we win," he added. "The people who run the little stores around here are used to

us. The community accepts us. We feel comfortable here with them."

Mr. Punikai, whose face and hands are wasted by his disease, was diagnosed as a leper in 1937, when he was 6 years old. He was locked up immediately. Until 1942 he lived, imprisoned with other children, in a hospital in Honolulu.

By 1956, a method of treatment had been devised that would arrest his disease and prolong his life. Leprosy as he knew it no longer exists in the United States. The drugs arrest its progress. Punikai remembers the experiments when he was a child, incarcerated in the lepers' prison.

"They would test injections on us," he said. "We knew there were rats and guinea pigs in cages with our names on them, and we would sneak in and see if our rat was still alive."

The new medicine made dramatic changes in the lives of lepers. The population at Kalapapa has dwindled, and will eventually disappear because newly discovered lepers no longer have the choice of going there. Now they must check into a treatment center in Honolulu and stay for as long as three weeks, until it is medically shown that treatment has rendered their leprosy not contagious. Then they are expected to return to their regular lives.

A few years ago, the state came into control of Leahi, a former tuberculosis pavilion near Diamond Head. It was decided to move the lepers there into a cement building that is part of a large nursing hospital.

Only eight agreed to leave Hale Mohalu last Jan. 26, when the move took place. Fourteen other lepers at Hale Mohalu refused to move. Joined periodically by others, they have continued to live in the old buildings and to criticize Gov. Ariyoshi and the health department.

The state has continued to keep a nurse on duty around the clock at Hale Mohalu and still provide dialysis treatment for a patient with a kidney disease who refuses to move. All the other lepers at Hale Mohalu are free to return to Kalapapa any time they choose.

Researchers Trace Muscle Disease

Witch's List of Venoms Solves a Medical Enigma

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BALTIMORE (NYT) — The list sounds like a recipe from the three witches in Macbeth: mice, rats, electric eels and unborn chickens; juice from poisonous plants and spoiled food; venom from kraits and cobras; poison from black widows and spiders and the deadly Japanese puffer fish.

But there is nothing magical or Shakespearean about the purpose to which these items are put. They are laboratory materials used at Johns Hopkins University for research on a strange disease called myasthenia gravis.

The deadly poisons act by interfering with the transmission of nerve signals, Dr. Daniel Drachman explained in a recent interview. Each does so in a different manner, so the poisons can be used for a sort of chemical dissection to reveal details of the interplay between nerve and muscle.

The deadly toxin of botulism, for example, prevents release of the messenger chemical acetylcholine from nerve cells. The puffer fish toxin halts nerve signal propagation at the point of injection, as though a wire were cut.

Purified components of cobra venom block the receptors in muscle cells that receive the nerve signals. Components of the venom from the poisonous snake called krait do the same, but in a more permanent way.

Muscle Fatigue

Use of these deadly toxins, Dr. Drachman said, helps pinpoint factors in the complex interaction of nerve and muscle, and makes it possible to mimic specific defects in communication between cells. The research has helped scientists understand the nature of myasthenia gravis, and probably holds clues to many other important diseases.

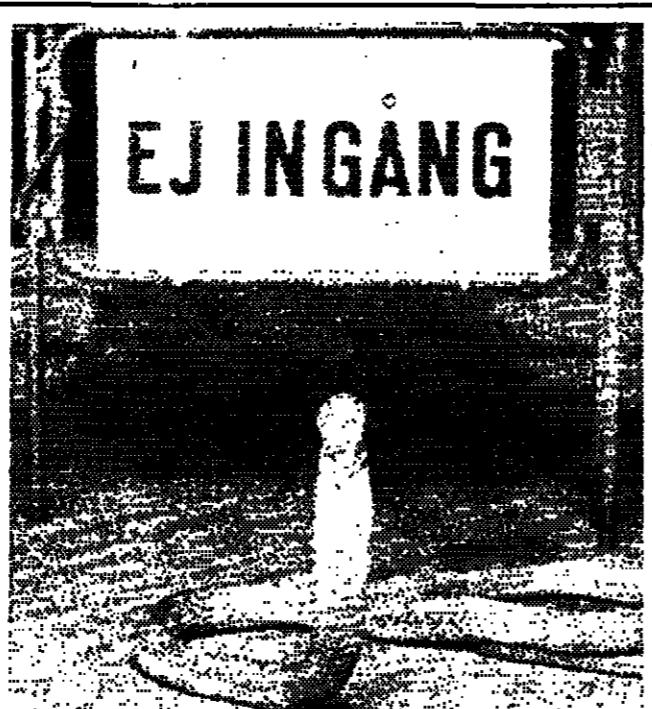
Myasthenia gravis afflicts 50,000 to 100,000 Americans, causing muscle weakness that is sometimes mild, sometimes so severe that it threatens death.

Early symptoms include fatigue, weakness upon exercising, drooping eyelids, double vision and slurred speech. A strangely accelerated muscle fatigue is characteristic of the disease: The first time a patient clenches his fist, for example, the muscles may be only moderately weak, but with repeated clenching most of the strength seems to melt away.

About 20 years ago, when Dr. Drachman was in medical school, a standard interview question put to students applying for internships was: "What is the nature of myasthenia gravis?" It was a trap question, because the nature of the disease was largely unknown.

Rare Opportunity

Now 45 and a professor of neurology at Johns Hopkins, he has spent his career looking for answers. Much of the study today is focused on the neuromuscular



United Press International
King cobra at the entrance reinforces the message — "no entrance" — on sign at aquarium of zoo in Stockholm.

Zoo in Stockholm Finds a Job For Its Cobra: Night Watchman

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (UPI) — A zoo harassed by repeated burglaries has decided to let its king cobra moonlight as the night watchman.

"We have had several break-ins, and thought our king cobra could be a good deterrent," said Jonas Wahlstrom, who is in charge of the aquarium and reptiles house at the Skansen Zoo and open-air museum.

"We let the cobra loose among the cages, glass cases and fish tanks when we close at night," Mr. Wahlstrom said. "First thing in the morning, I put it back in its cage."

He said that the snake is more than 14 feet long.

"If you get a bite in a sensitive place, like in a vein, you're dead within 15 minutes," he said.

There have been no burglaries since the cobra went on duty.

Obituaries**Josette Day, 64, Starred In Pagnol, Cocteau Films**

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — Actress Josette Day, 64, who interpreted film and theater roles for Marcel Pagnol and Jean Cocteau, died here yesterday.

Miss Day, whose real name was Dagory, began as a "petit rat," or child dancer in the Paris Opera. She had other stage parts as a child.

She started in the movies in "Serments," made in Sweden in 1931 by Henri Fescourt. She had mostly ingenuous parts in French films until she was "discovered" by Mr. Pagnol, whom she was to marry and later divorce.

Mr. Pagnol gave her the part of "La Fille du Puisailler" in 1940 with the two famous comedians, Raimu and Fernandel.

In the theater she appeared in Cocteau's "Les Parents Terribles" and played the same part in the movie version in 1948. She also starred in Cocteau's movie, "La Belle et la Bête" with Jean Marais in 1945.

She married a Belgian industrialist after the war and had not appeared in films or on the stage for nearly 30 years.

Walter S. Newman

BLACKSBURG, Va., June 30 (UPI) — Walter S. Newman, 82, who headed Virginia Tech during its transition to a major state university, died yesterday at a hospital in Blacksburg.

If a sample of purified venom could be tagged with radioactivity, allowing scientists to see where it went and how it acted, they could study the receptors on the cells of myasthenia gravis patients.

Cobra Venom

Dr. Drachman and colleagues took small samples of muscle from 10 myasthenia gravis patients and bathed them in purified, radioactively tagged venom.

The result was surprising. While a normal muscle cell has 30 to 40 million receptors for each nerve-muscle junction, the patients' cells averaged only a fifth that many.

But was the shortage of receptors the cause of the disease or only a secondary effect? In either case, why did the shortage exist?

The research team needed an animal in which to reduce the number of acetylcholine receptors in muscle, and then see whether the effects were like those of the disease in humans. One possibility was to poison laboratory rats. The researchers tried cobra venom, and got just what they had sought.

This model reproduced all the typical features of human myasthenia gravis, Dr. Drachman said in a recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine that summarized progress in understanding the disease.

So it was a disease of receptors, as many scientists were coming to suspect.

junction, the place where the nerve cell gives the muscle cell a chemical call to action.

This junction is less than a millimeter of an inch across. It is the site of events lasting only thousandths of a second. But, as a subject of biomedical research, it is a large and important frontier. It is here that the deadly poisons of the cobra and krait are put to work.

The research developed after Dr. C. Y. Lee of Taiwan, an internationally known pharmacologist, found in the late 1960s that snake venom worked by blocking muscle cells' receptors, inducing paralysis of the muscle. The discovery meant a rare opportunity to study the receptors themselves.

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But Researchers Downplay Effects of Additives, Chemical Residues**Dietary Habits Cited in U.S. as Key to Some Cancers**

By Jane E. Brody

SEATTLE, June 30 (NYT) — Increasing research into the nutritional causes of cancer indicates that U.S. preferences in eating and cooking may contribute to 40 percent of the nation's cancer deaths, researchers told the opening session of a national meeting here yesterday.

However, the researchers said, the public may be overly concerned about the cancer-causing potential of food additives and residues of agricultural chemicals.

The chemical factors are probably less important to producing cancer in man than is the overall U.S. diet, which is high in fat, meat and calories, according to the researchers. A preference for broiled, fried and charcoal-broiled meats also was cited as a problem.

Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages was cited as a major cause of cancer among Americans. Along with tobacco, alcohol was said to cause 100,000 preventable cancer deaths each year. Another important dietary factor may be cancer-causing chemicals that are produced naturally.

Two weeks ago, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., charged that the nation's cancer program was spending far too little on nutritional research, considering the proba-

bility importance of nutritional factors as causes of cancer.

According to participants in the conference in the conference, the cancers that have been linked to dietary factors include cancers of the colon, breast, prostate, uterus, ovary, stomach, mouth, throat, larynx and esophagus. Rather than directly causing such cancers, substances in the diet act as modifying or promoting factors that set the stage for the later development of cancer, Dr. Ernst Wynder said.

Dr. Wynder, who is president of the American Health Foundation,

a preventive medicine research organization in New York City, estimated that half the cancers in men in the United States and a third of those in women were related to nutritional factors. For example, he said, diets high in meat fats result in the production of bile acids in the stool that may promote the development of cancers of the colon and rectum.

Dr. Wynder said that large amounts of fiber in the diet, which increase the bulk of the stool, may be able to counter the cancer-promoting effects of fat in the colon.

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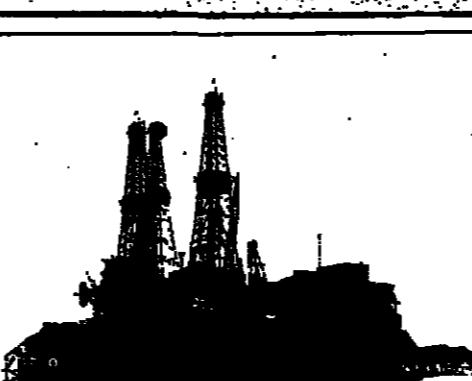
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Mobil Exploration Norway Inc. is the operator of the Statfjord field, at present the biggest oil field in the North Sea. The first Platform, Statfjord "A", has been placed in the North Sea and is now being prepared for production start up.

construction of a second Platform is under way. At present Mobil has approximately 500 employees of which 180 are working offshore. Due to further expansion of the organization we are seeking experienced and qualified personnel for the following positions:

MATERIAL

The Art Market

Ways of Looking
At the Ortiz Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON. June 30 (IHT) — There are many ways of looking at the unusual sale of an unusual man's collection that took place yesterday as the African and Polynesian objects belonging to George Ortiz were sold for a total of £1,757,800, of which only 14 percent in value were bought in.

One is to regard it as the first sale ever held as a result of modern gangsterism. The daughter of George Ortiz was kidnapped last year and, as Sotheby's oddly emphasized in their press release, the father had to pay a \$2-million ransom.

Mercifully, this background of outrage and tragedy will eventually be forgotten while the significance of the sale as an event of 20th-century connoisseurship is likely to be remembered.

This is the first major collection of primitive art formed after World War II to have come back on the market. More interesting still, it is the first collection of this type to have been built up by a collector with a classical background whose first passion was and remains Greek bronzes.

This combination faithfully reflects the complex personality of George Ortiz. A Bolivian citizen born in Paris, where he was educated, he grew up in the atmosphere of 18th-century elegance as interpreted by the wealthy residents of the Avenue Foch — Louis XV marquetry and ormolu on the ornate side.

The Right Time

A rebel by nature, he compromised with his culture while rejecting it at the same time by turning to Mycenaean and early Greek bronzes. Blessed with one of the best eyes among European collectors and fortunate enough to start at the right time, that is, 20 years ago, and helpfully seconded by his ample means, he amassed what may well be the finest private collection of archaic Greek bronzes in existence. From time to time, George Ortiz made forays into other fields. He dabbled in Iranian objects and owned one of the most beautiful Achaemenid bronzes. When two splendid bronzes from the nomadic world of Siberia turned up one day at the Hotel Drouot, in one of those minor French sales which go unnoticed, he got one of them.

It is with an eye trained to look at the ancient world of Greece and Asia that he trained on primitive art years later.

By then, made wise by years of



Hawaiian wood figure fetched a record £275,000 in London.

wood mask from Benin Island, which was knocked down yesterday to New York dealer Merton Simpson at £198,000, and an Easter Island wood figure, sold for £55,000. He had got them from a small museum once owned by Marist fathers at Malgrat, a Barcelona suburb, until they sold off or gave away its possessions to passing Gypsy junk dealers.

When he came across a key piece with a glamorous provenance, he did not let it slip by. He bought the highly important Hawaiian wood carving from an antique shop in New London, Conn., in the thirties. One of the most important pieces of Polynesian art to appear since World War II, it was withdrawn by George Ortiz at the request of the New Zealand government, which regarded it as a national treasure, and will be negotiated privately.

The most improbable place yielded two of Ortiz' best works, a

cation, he saw it that those pieces that had not yet been graced with a few weeks' stop in some museum should be so honored. His important £25,300 Yoruba bronze head was exhibited at New York in 1968, Zurich in 1970, Essen in 1971 and The Hague in the same year. His Benin bronze plaque, sold for £79,200, was not exhibited in a museum but, better still, appears in the book of Alf Pitt-Rivers published two years after the so-called Benin punitive expedition in which the accumulated artistic treasure of the black kingdom was looted by the English troops.

With so much artistic connoisseurship and so much know-how in art marketing, it would have been surprising if the sale had not been the landmark it was. Like a good general, George Ortiz was present at the last battle yesterday, witnessing his own triumph in the company of his wife.

Buying the objects was not enough for George Ortiz. A sophisticated man with the collector's secret liking for objects glamorized by previous exhibitions and publi-

cations, he saw it that those pieces that had not yet been graced with a few weeks' stop in some museum should be so honored. His important £25,300 Yoruba bronze head was exhibited at New York in 1968, Zurich in 1970, Essen in 1971 and The Hague in the same year. His Benin bronze plaque, sold for £79,200, was not exhibited in a museum but, better still, appears in the book of Alf Pitt-Rivers published two years after the so-called Benin punitive expedition in which the accumulated artistic treasure of the black kingdom was looted by the English troops.

The of objects on view, both from Italian and French collections, are not united in style by any means. But not only do they pertain to the Gauls in France, but to their amazing number of colonies and incursions in Italy, where they were finally overcome as by the Romans only as late as 191 BC.

Fragments of the temple frieze of Civitavecchia, which was probably created to celebrate a major victory by the Romans over the Gauls in 295 BC, the battle of Sentinum, is a terracotta relief in the Greek mode.

Other artifacts and weapons are of wildly divergent styles, provenance and period. A small idol in bronze, found in Bouray-sur-Juine and boldly simplified, fits no known category. Also of note are a loosely easily incised relief of horses' heads on marble; a stele with a warrior holding a shield decorated with the abstraction of a female organ; and a study of the original positions and the connection between the "Dying Gaul" of the Capitoline museum and the "Gaul Committing Suicide" of the Terme museum here.

Around the European Galleries

Rome

M.C. Escher Prints, National Print Cabinet, Villa Farnesina, 230 Via della Lungara, Rome, until July 31.

This Dutch artist, who lived in Italy for long periods and died in 1968, tried to titillate our sense of perception, to juggle it by breaking up our habitual ideas of the relationship between space and volume with topsy-turvy images. Objects and creatures, above all space, are turned inside out like gloves: They are fitted into each other, conventional perspective is cunningly bent and reflections made to seem weird.

So, in an early print the table on which a still life in a window is posed turns into the street outside and beyond it; in another a flock of geese and their flying shadows are interlocked and interchangeable, as is the half black, half white landscape beneath them; stairwells in vaults and prisons descend at the same time as they rise — and so on. Much quieter and resolved is a great living eye with death — a skull — floating in its iris; three crystal globes mirroring each other and the drawing artist; and a pudginess in the woods reflects skyscape and sun above.

Escher's early woodcuts and lithographs already consist of repetitive patterns. They were worked out elaborately and with a more and more obsessive craftsmanship in the end. In many cases they are merely optical conundrums, extremely orderly puzzles with a quirk in them which, once one has been astonished by them and then has figured them out, cease to lead further.

But a few prints create disturbing double worlds which touch dimensions beyond our own and stay in the mind to haunt us. In general, Escher's form of surrealism is a northern concern with the droll and bizarre, an outlandish, slightly out-of-date machinery of doom set up by one who wants to exorcise it and is less than visionary.

The Gauls in Italy, Curia, Roman Forum, until July 15.

The Curia, the council chamber of the Roman Senate where the first laws of the Western world were forged, through the ages has changed from meeting house, to Christian church, to classical backdrop. This month the simple square building, impressive in its grand austerity, has been turned to new use as a museum and it is housing an apt first exhibition.

The of objects on view, both from Italian and French collections, are not united in style by any means. But not only do they pertain to the Gauls in France, but to their amazing number of colonies and incursions in Italy, where they were finally overcome as by the Romans only as late as 191 BC.

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The Gauls in Italy, Curia, Roman Forum, until July 15.

The Curia, the council chamber of the Roman Senate where the first laws of the Western world were forged, through the ages has changed from meeting house, to Christian church, to classical backdrop. This month the simple square building, impressive in its grand austerity, has been turned to new use as a museum and it is housing an apt first exhibition.

The of objects on view, both from Italian and French collections, are not united in style by any means. But not only do they pertain to the Gauls in France, but to their amazing number of colonies and incursions in Italy, where they were finally overcome as by the Romans only as late as 191 BC.

Fragments of the temple frieze of Civitavecchia, which was probably created to celebrate a major victory by the Romans over the Gauls in 295 BC, the battle of Sentinum, is a terracotta relief in the Greek mode.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

12 Month Stock				Sis.				Close				Chg/Prv				12 Month Stock				Sis.				Close				Chg/Prv											
High		Low		Div. In \$		Yld.		P/E		100s.		High		Low		Quot.		Close		High		Low		Div. In \$		Yld.		P/E		100s.		High		Low		Quot.		Close	
269	26	4 ACF	2.10	62	8	28	34	33%	32%									61%		52	Armit	pf4.75	6.8	-50	54	54	+1%	75%	45%	CosCltfs	20	3.12	18	71%	70%	71%	+%		
21	15	4 AMF	1.34	67	9	172	184	18%	18%									34%	19	ArmsCrk	1.20	6.1	3	3	19%	19%	19%	-1%	25	17%	CosHold	76	3.10	10	23	22%	22%	+%	
154	32	4 APL	1.45	83	8	30	42	12	12									23%	14%	Arvin	1	5.4	5	5	18%	18%	18%	-1%	46	2	CarlinoO	1	1.5	6	12	4%	4%	+%	
45	32	4 ASA	1.45	35	10	108	42%	42	42									37	26	4 Arvin	pt	2	6.8	5	29%	29%	29%	-1%	59	19%	Carlisle	1	1.5	6	5	25%	25%	+%	
233	17	4 ATA	1.48	54	5	21	204	204	204									21%	13	Ascoro	40	2.3	12	12	14%	14%	14%	-1%	57	5%	CarCO	5	0.7	6	10	57%	57%	+%	
124	4	4 ATCO	40	25	7	91	11%	112	112									35%	27	AshOil	2	6.6	6	106	30%	30%	30%	+1%	31	27%	CarPw	1.84	9.2	9	29%	22%	22%	+%	
364	29	4 ATBIL	72	27	35	459	32%	324	324									28%	20	4 AsdOil	1.50	7.1	7	210	21%	21	21	-1%	21	27%	CarTec	1.20	4.9	7	14	24%	24%	+%	
203	11	4 ATCOM	50	44	9	14	184	184	184									16%	12%	Athlone	1	6.3	5	5	16	16	16	-1%	27	17%	CarTec	1.20	4.9	7	14	24%	24%	+%	
51	24	4 AdmDg	.84	.9	6	7	4%	4%	4%									24%	20	4 AtcyEl	1.66	7.8	11	18	21%	21	21	-1%	57	13%	CarTec	.80	4.5	6	476	18	17%	17%	+%
13	11	4 AdmM	1.11	9.4	54	11%	112	113	113									61%	43%	AtRich	2.00	8.0	18	870	40%	40%	40%	+1%	40	26%	CarPw	1.84	9.2	9	29%	22%	22%	+%	
7	3	4 AdmM	20	2.9	10	26	7	7	7									20%	20	4 AdmM	20	204	204	204	204	204	204	-1%	24	17%	CarPw	1.84	9.2	9	29%	22%	22%	+%	
25	12	4 Address	20	1.0	21	66	21%	204	204									20%	14	4 Avnet	40	1.7	24	30%	30%	30%	30%	+1%	36	27%	CarTec	pt	6.6	4	305	30%	30%	+%	
44	31	4 Aetna	2.20	5.5	5	593	40%	39%	40%									34%	23	4 AutoD	52	1.7	17	24	30%	30%	30%	-1%	31	6%	CarTec	pt	4.8	11	19	81%	81%	+%	
157	12	4 Aguirre	.5	13	13	13	13	13	13									26%	24	4 Avco	40	2.4	185	242	242	242	242	-1%	9	8	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
227	15	4 Ahern	1	4.9	4	107	20%	20	20									20%	14	4 Avco	pt	3.20	6.2	10	51%	51%	51%	51%	+1%	57	16%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%
204	21	4 Ahern	.60	6	22	3	2	3	3									20%	22	4 Avco	40	2.4	185	242	242	242	242	-1%	70	14%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
304	21	4 Alprd	.40	2.2	11	33	28	27	27									20%	20	4 Avery	44	2.6	11	82	16%	16%	16%	-1%	23	20%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
233	11	4 Alrbfrt	.50	19	12	19	20%	20%	20%									20%	14	4 Avnet	70	4.1	7	79	16%	16%	16%	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
17	11	4 Alrcntr	.48	5.9	15	13%	13%	13%	13%									20%	14	4 Avnet	2.60	4.9	19	191	53	53	53	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
183	15	4 AlcGas	1.40	8.6	8	16	16	16	16									20%	14	4 Avnet	2.60	4.9	19	191	53	53	53	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
91	8	4 Alpdrst	.97	.9	42	9	8%	8%	8%									20%	20	4 Alpdrst	.97	8.9	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
99	8	4 Alpdrst	.98	.9	40	8	8%	8%	8%									20%	20	4 Alpdrst	.97	8.9	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
110	102	4 Alep pf	11	11	210	104	104	104	104									20%	20	4 Alep pf	11	11	210	104	104	104	104	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
90	90	4 Alep pf	9.44	10	220	94	94	94	94									20%	20	4 Alep pf	9.44	10	220	94	94	94	94	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
95	79	4 Alep pf	8.16	10	250	81	81	81	81									20%	20	4 Alep pf	8.16	10	250	81	81	81	81	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
53	84	4 Alep pf	8.28	9.8	2300	84	84	84	84									20%	20	4 Alep pf	8.28	9.8	2300	84	84	84	84	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
221	12	4 Alestek	.56	3.7	19	42	42%	42%	42%									20%	20	4 Alestek	.56	3.7	19	42	42%	42%	42%	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
204	21	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26									20%	20	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
273	20	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26									20%	20	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
87	5	4 Alestd	.56	3.7	19	42	42%	42%	42%									20%	20	4 Alestd	.56	3.7	19	42	42%	42%	42%	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
204	21	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26									20%	20	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
204	21	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26									20%	20	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
204	21	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26									20%	20	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26	-1%	57	15%	CosCNG	.50	6.1	10	81%	81%	81%	+%	
204	21	4 Alestd	1.16	4.3	6	46	27	26	26																														

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
INTERNATIONAL MANUFACT. MANAGEMENT		Abbott, a world leader in the health care field.	Paris	Exp. in prod., budget prep./control, manuf., mktg. & control systems, capital invest., anal./cont.; Eng.	Area Personnel Director, Abbott, 127 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92201 Neuilly, France.	L.I.T. 22-6-78
MANAGER INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE	Excellent remuneration package	Int'l insurance concern.	Switz. + extensive travel	Good tech., Training in insurance, sound engineering base (civil or mechanical); Eng. +.	Ref. CH938/HIT, Br. J. de V. Mansfield, PA Management, Kreuzstrasse 26, 8800 Zurich Tel.: Zurich 346936.	L.I.T. 22-6-78
ALL-ROUND BANKERS SAUDI ARABIA		Albank Alsaudi AlRasadi, a Saudi-Dutch banking corp.	Saudi Arabia	10 yrs exp.; 30-40; univ. level or A.B.	Mr. P.D. Bank, Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V., 61 Threadneedle Street, London EC2P 2HB	Financial Times 22-6-78
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT LIBERIA	From £12,000	Subsidiary of major U.S. rubber manuf.	Liberia	Qual. accountant; early 30s; recent ind. exp.	Ref. 7280, John Nicholls, Astral Recruitment As.; 17/19 Maddox St., London W1R 0EY. Tel. 01-5292357.	Financial Times 22-6-78
V.P. OPERATIONS BANKING	C. \$50,000 tax free	Fast growing int'l bank.	Bahrain	35-45; min. 10 yrs. senior level exp. in int'l banking, administrators with proved mktg. ability.	Ref. B.1071/1, L.R. Lloyd, MSL, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6OB.	Financial Times 22-6-78
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE	to £22,500 tax free + benefits	Ministry of Defense of the Sultanate of Oman.	Oman	Qual. accountant aged from 40; commercial & adm. exp.	E.H. Simpson, FT737, Coopers & Lybrand As. Ltd.; Shelley House, Nettle St., London EC2Y 7DQ.	Financial Times 22-6-78
ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR	Excellent	PQ Corp., (manufacturer of sodium silicates & specialty chemicals).	Karachi, Pakistan	Beg. chemical Engineering or Bus. Admin.; MBA; record in mgmt. of chemical plant, & mktg. activ.	J.C. Paule, PQ Corporation, P.O. Box 840, Valley Forge Executive Mall, Valley Forge, Penn. 19482, U.S.A.	I.I.T. 24-6-78
COUNTRY ECONOMISTS	Based on qualifications & exp.	The World Bank	Washington + int'l travel	Postgrad-deg. in economics (pref. dec't); Eng. + Fr., Spa., Port. or Arabic; exp. develop. countries.	Ref. 78-1-B1207, The World Bank, Recruitment Division, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.	The Economist 24-6-78
ECONOMISTS Ind. & Regional Development	£12-18,000 depending on exp.	High-powered team of Consultants.	London or U.S.A.	Exp. energy, petrochemicals or invest. banking; Exp. of public-private sector policy.	Ref. 919, Charles Barker-Cochard, 38 Farnham Street, London EC4A 4 EA.	The Economist 24-6-78
DEUX "PRODUCT MANAGER"		Int'l CIS (distributeur de produits biomédicaux).	France	1 spécialiste produits radio-pharmaceutiques, -1 spécialiste produits dosage radiodémographique.	Ref. A 6499, Mon Greff, Bernard Juliet Psycam, 93 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	L'Express 26-6-78
MARKETING SERVICES MANAGER		Int'l group (world leader in the field of cardio-electronic appliances).	Paris	Highly creative & exp. in advertising or product promotion; Eng., Fr. + Ger.	Ref. MS/PWV, T.J.S., 77 Rue la Boétie, 75008 Paris.	I.I.T. 27-6-78
DIRECTEUR GENERAL NIGERIA	FF. 250-300,000	Filière industrielle et de distribution au Nigeria.	Nigeria	Dipl. Centrale, I.E.C., A.M., INSA...; Fr.; eng.; min. 35 yrs; exp. prof. en Afrique appreciée.	Ref. 1539 HT, Développement, 10, Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris.	I.I.T. 27-6-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER MIDDLE EAST	High negotiable, tax free	A consortium of powerful financial & business interests. (Hotels Group)	Middle East	Qual. accountants; min. 3 yrs exp. senior level in Hotel Ind.; under 45.	FCI/3942/HT, Urwick, Orr & Partners, Davys House, Stoke Poges Lane, Slough SL1 3PF, England.	I.I.T. 27-6-78
INTERNATIONAL CONTROLLER	Excellent	Ecolaire, Inc. (manuf. of capital goods).	Malvern, Pa., U.S.A. 40% travel	Bus. deg.; 7 to 10 yrs. exp. in fin. positions; English + 1 foreign language.	John N. Flinn, Ecolaire Inc., 1 Country View Road, Great Valley, Corp. Center, Malvern, Penn. 19355.	Wall Street Journal 27-6-78
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER	Mid-thirties	Fortune 500 Co. (consumer products/pharmaceuticals).	Northeast U.S.A.	M.B.A.; 5 to 10 yrs exp. in all areas of int'l mktg.-research; Eng. + min. 1 Eur. lang.	Box 8448, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 27-6-78

12 Month Stock Sis. Close Prev High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s																12 Month Stock Sis. Close Prev High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s																
High								Low								High								Low								
27%	23% CntrPw	pt.24.3	10.	9	24%	24%	24%	—	G—	G—	—	—	—	—	—	37%	33%	36%	36%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%		
14%	6% ConAir	35c	23	6	122	125%	12	124+	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
5%	3% ContCp	1.40	20	21	214	24	4	44+	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
26%	24% ContCp	1.70	67	6	197	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
34%	28% ContCp	2.20	74	7	482	30%	29%	29%	29%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
22%	23% ContGr	pt.2	85	26	232	23%	23%	23%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
22%	23% ContGr	1.25e	45	7	34	28%	28%	28%	28%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
13%	13% ContHP	1	69	36	85	14%	14%	14%	14%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
25%	25% ContHP	1.40	53	9	67	24%	24%	24%	24%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
17%	14% ContI	1.20	73	8	89	15%	15%	15%	15%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
35%	19% ContI	.25	8	21	32%	32%	32%	32%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
52%	47% ContI	pt.45.0	93	210	47%	47%	47%	47%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
5%	18% ContM	1.40	53	9	5	26%	26%	26%	26%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
5%	26% Cookin	1.91	11	12	75	5	4%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
60%	36% Cookin	1.44	24	10	70	55%	55%	55%	55%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
29%	11% CoopLab	.40	22	12	63	18	17%	17%	17%	17%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
17%	11% CoopR	.80	42	5	6	13	12%	12%	12%	12%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
19%	15% CoopT	pt.12.5	75	8	16	15%	15%	15%	15%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
23%	17% Copel	.76	54	8	1	22%	22%	22%	22%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
22%	17% Copewd	1.20	54	7	2	22%	22%	22%	22%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
5%	26% Cordur	20	49	12	34	4%	4%	4%	4%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
18%	21% CoreIn	44	39	6	3	16%	16%	16%	16%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
70%	24% CoreIn	1.60	50	9	61	54%	55%	55%	55%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
25%	16% CoreIn	1.24	49	11	5	25%	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
2%	1 CoreIn	1.24	49	11	11	24%	24%	24%	24%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
2%	1 Cousins	.80	34	21	3	22%	22%	22%	22%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
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24%	24% Crore	1.20	49	7	13	72	25%	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
44%	22% CroxN	1.80	73	6	73	25%	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
44%	33% CroxN	pt.18	28	8	24	25%	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
29%	22% CroxN	1.80	73	6	73	25%	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
29%	22% CroxN	1.80	73	6	73	25%	25%	25%	25%	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
29%	22% CroxN	1.80	73	6	73	25%	25%	25%																								

U.K. Delays Repayment Of Eurodebt

Banks to Reschedule \$1.5 Billion Loan

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Britain will reschedule a \$1.5-billion syndicated Eurocurrency loan, arranged in early 1977, delaying the repayment date and cutting the interest cost, the Bank of England said today.

The move is part of the government's policy to reschedule a portion of the nation's \$25-billion of outstanding foreign public-sector debt, the bulk of which falls due in the early 1980s.

The loan was originally signed in February 1977 because of the need to boost Britain's official reserves. The Bank said that it, on behalf of the Treasury, has reached agreement with the main participating banks to reschedule the loan and that final agreement is expected to be reached early next week.

The interest rate on the loan will be reduced to 5 1/8 points over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) from the original 7 1/8 points over Libor for the first two years and 1 point above for the remaining years. In addition, the repayment date of the loan will be extended by four years to 1983-1989, instead of the original 1981-1984.

The bank conceded that a reshuffling of the syndicate is going on, with some members dropping out because of disenchantment with the new terms. However, it added, several other members have agreed to take up at least part of the loan dropped by these banks. If the full \$1.5 billion is not taken up, Britain will likely repay the difference ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister James Callaghan, in an address to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said the government wants wage settlements "much more modest than this year" in the pay round beginning Aug. 1.



Ettore Massacesi

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Ettore Massacesi has been named president of Alfa Romeo. Formerly president of Intersind, a group that handles labor relations of state-owned enterprises, he replaces Arnaldo Cortesi, who resigned from the state auto-making firm after being indicted on charges of having violated Italian labor laws. His case is pending.

John Akitt has been appointed executive president of Essochem Europe, in Brussels. Currently executive vice president of Esso Chemical Canada, he succeeds Rodney Grandy who has been appointed senior vice president of Exxon Chemical in New York.

Turkey Gets New Credit; Debt Rescheduling Seen

ANKARA, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Eight international banks have agreed to underwrite about half of a new \$500-million, medium-term loan to Turkey, central bank sources said.

The banks, who are underwriting from \$200 million to \$250 million of the loan, are Citibank, Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Barclays, Deutschebank, Dresdner Bank, Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland.

This will be the first private loan to Turkey since foreign banks withdrew bank credits last year because of the nation's acute foreign-exchange shortage and inability to repay outstanding debts.

Turkey and the consortium are also expected to reach final agreement in August on the rescheduling of Turkey's overdue debts, informed sources said.

Turkey has been negotiating for the past four months with the eight banks representing about 200 of its creditors. The nation's debts to be rescheduled, in the form of bankers' credits and matured deposits convertible into Turkish lira, amount to \$2.5 billion, the sources said.

They said this amount would be paid back in seven years, including a three-year grace period, under the agreement being discussed. The re-

French Leader Denies Franc Joining Snake

MADRID, June 30 (Reuters) — The French franc will not rejoin the joint European currency float known as the snake, President Valery Giscard d'Estat said here today.

He noted, however, that France and its Common Market partners were studying possible new mechanisms to create a zone of monetary stability in Western Europe.

Dollar Steady In Light Trade

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — The dollar was little changed against most major currencies, except the yen and the French franc, on the previous record of 203.80 set Wednesday, and finished at 203.55, a loss of 1.6 yen on the day.

Dealers cited several reasons for the general lull, including the technical effects of trading on the last day of the month, quarter and half year, the approaching July 4 U.S. holiday, vacationing by many dealers and caution ahead of the mid-July Bonn summit meeting.

BSC Closure Withdrawn

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp. withdrew a letter concerning the proposed closure of its steel facilities at Bilston, in Staffordshire, today. Steel union leaders yesterday had threatened a national strike in August if the state-owned firm went ahead with the plans.

U.S. Textile Leaders Urge Import Curb

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Top leaders of U.S. business and labor, in a rare joint appeal, called yesterday on the administration and Congress to take "strong and immediate" action to counteract a "stunning increase" in textile apparel and fiber imports.

One of their main proposals called for legislation to exempt textile products from tariff-cutting negotiations now under way in Geneva. Such an exemption had previously been rejected by administration trade negotiators on grounds it could jeopardize the entire round of talks aimed at reducing world trade barriers.

The appeal came from AFL-CIO president George Meany, Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro and repre-

sentatives of both labor and management in the textile and apparel industry.

Only a week ago, the two sides were at each other's throats over the administration's labor law revision bill, which was backed by labor and opposed by business. But the prospective loss of more production, jobs and profits in the textile industry brought them together.

Forceful Action

In their statements, both Mr. Meany and Mr. Shapiro described the textile imports situation as a deepening crisis requiring forceful action. Mr. Meany said the U.S. textile and apparel industries have lost more than 350,000 jobs over the last decade and are currently

A NEW COMMERCIAL PLAZA IN JEDDAH

The "Mohammed Bin Laden Organization," which ranks among the top Saudi Arabian business groups, signed on Monday, June 26, 1978, in Paris with Compagnie Financière d'Enterprises Métallurgiques (C.F.E.M.), a turnkey contract for the building of a prestigious high-rise commercial complex in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

The contract was signed by the N.H.R.J. (N.R.J.) Group, which is expanding its activities in the Middle East.

For a sum of \$100,000,000, C.F.E.M. complex was arranged by Crédit Commercial de France as the leader of a consortium of French banks.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 1-2, 1978

From Fed's Monetary Policy

Okun Sees Severe Risk of U.S. Recession

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Economist Arthur Okun predicts that the United States "is running a very severe risk of recession" because of the determination of the Federal Reserve Board to fight inflation with a tight monetary policy.

Speaking yesterday on the occasion of the Brookings Institution's publication of academic papers on innovative ways to fight inflation, Mr. Okun said his admittedly gloomy scenario calls for an economic downturn — unless policies shift — "later this year or early next year."

Mr. Okun made clear that the best prospect he now sees would be a "growth recession," in which gross national product rates stay positive, but less than the 3.5 percent growth level necessary to keep pace with the increasing labor force.

The more serious prospect — a real recession in which GNP growth actually turns negative for at least two consecutive quarters — is a 55 percent probability at the moment," he said.

Cautious Pronouncements

Administration officials privately are also worried about recessionary prospects in the economy but are much more cautious in their public pronouncements.

President Carter's economic advisers would have preferred it if the Federal Reserve Board had not raised interest rates last week. But they think that the game has not been lost, provided that the Fed

does not move for even tighter money.

The administration scenario calls for an extraordinary second-quarter growth rate (perhaps 9 percent) when reported in mid-July, representing a recovery from a winter-depressed first quarter, then a gradual decline for the following 18

months to something at or slightly less than a 4-percent real growth rate.

Mr. Okun views the situation more critically, even if the Fed does not push interest rates any higher. Last week, the Fed voted to boost the federal funds rate — the level at which members of the Federal Re-

serve lend to each other — to 7 1/2 percent. That represents the fourth successive boost in the past three months, or a full 100 basis points (1-percentage point) increase in short-term rates.

"The Fed is keeping strictly to a target of 6.5-percent growth in M-1 (the basic money supply), and inflation rates have moved a bit over the 6-percent level," he said. "That can be interpreted as nothing but a collision course."

Crunch in Credit

The prospect, he said, is that interest rates will rise, producing a "crunch" in credit availability. "That could lead to a soft landing, with a very soggy economy," he noted. "But it is more likely that we would have a recession that would go into the history books, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research."

In testimony yesterday before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Miller told the panel: "I think we're going to be walking through a very narrow valley in the next few months," and admitted it "will take tremendous skill" to avoid crimping the economy.

He told the panel he thought food-price increases would slow in coming weeks, but "there is much less likelihood of any easing in the underlying inflationary forces" in the economy. He cited next year's scheduled increase in the federal minimum wage as one potentially inflationary development.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller ran into his first serious clash in Congress in an exchange with Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, over congressional say on Fed proposals on whether to pay interest to member banks.

After Mr. Reuss complained vehemently about a plan by the board to invite comments on its proposal instead of sending it directly to Congress, Mr. Miller blew up and admonished him: "You're telling me I can't send a memo without your permission. Well, that's not acceptable. I think that's enough."

The exchange, which occurred at the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, of which Mr. Reuss is also a member, marked the first time the usually unfappable Miller has stumbled. Later in the afternoon, the Fed's seven-member board of governors acceded to Rep. Reuss, on Mr. Miller's recommendation, voting to send its proposals to Congress rather than try to put them into effect on its own — but not before the congressman had the last word.

At one point during the hearing, he chided Mr. Miller: "There you go with your 'I've been a corporate executive all my life and I make the decisions.'" At another, Rep. Reuss told the Fed chairman that "the Federal Reserve can go jump in the lake."

The flap between the two involved a Fed proposal to pay interest on the reserves it requires member banks to keep on hand at regional Federal Reserve Banks. The move is designed to try to stop the decline in Federal Reserve membership.

Miller Agrees Fed Policy Could Crimp Economy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — The Federal Reserve Board's campaign to raise interest rates as an anti-inflation measure could choke the economy, Fed chairman William Miller has acknowledged, but he gave no indication the central bank plans to stop its credit tightening.

In testimony yesterday before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Miller told the panel: "I think we're going to be walking through a very narrow valley in the next few months," and admitted it "will take tremendous skill" to avoid crimping the economy.

He told the panel he thought food-price increases would slow in coming weeks, but "there is much less likelihood of any easing in the underlying inflationary forces" in the economy. He cited next year's scheduled increase in the federal minimum wage as one potentially inflationary development.

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Big Board Prices Ease in Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters) — Rising interest rates and concern they could go higher depressed stocks today on the New York Stock Exchange in trading which slowed as investors began their Independence Day weekend early.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.69 to 818.95 and declined led advances 711 to 647. Volume fell to 18.11 million shares

from yesterday's 21.66 million.

Sterling Drug led the active list, ending 1/2 to 15 1/2 and Abbott Laboratories slipped 1/2 to 32 1/2 for second place.

Inland Container was a bright spot, adding 2 1/2 to 32 1/4. Time Inc., which picked up 1/2 to 41, will begin a \$35-a-share offer for Inland soon.

Tropicana Products picked up 1/2 to 45 1/2. The Federal Trade Commission opposes its proposed merger with Beatrice Foods as being anticompetitive. Beatrice eased 1/2 to 25 1/2.

Wheat was up 3 1/2 to 44 cents; corn up 1 1/2 to 24 1/2; oats up 2 1/2 to 31 1/2; and soybeans up 6 1/2 to 46 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were substantially higher, corn higher and soybeans irregularly higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans advanced on a bullish crush figure released in an industry report.

All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

U.S. \$ 60,000,000

8 1/2 % Bonds due 1st June, 1986

Issue Price 99.75 per cent

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Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Dillon Read Overseas Corporation

Istituto Bancario Italiano

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgoise

Nofias S.p.A. (Ras Group)

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.

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May, 1978

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close																			
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(Continued from Page 8)	372 220 OlinCor 1.20	25.7	27	372 347	334	34	+ 16	224 134 Premier 54	2.50	2	214 210	212	212	- Va	264 176 SuperOil 2.20	2.50	2.50	245 229	245	245	+ 16	214 176 VFC Co 1.20	4.7	6	22	176	176	176	+ 16	214 160 VF Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16						
249 245 Nalco 1.24	4.12	5.5	290	262	294	+ 16	134 193 Oelkele .84	8.5	12	96	92	92	-	124 8 ProdRan .44	3.8	9	119	115	115	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16							
314 216 Nalco 1.24	3.7	4	245	245	245	-	144 15 OranR 1.44	.8	9	26	16	16	-	224 149 ProLar .70	1.7	15	19	20	20	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 ValleyCo 1.49	4.7	5	22	176	176	176	+ 16							
192 104 NatlAlr .50	2.7	15	884	187	187	-	186 150 NatlAlr 1.40	2.1	2	112	92	92	-	124 150 ProCal 1.00	1.7	15	19	20	20	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16							
276 165 Navis .72	2.6	2.7	28	24	24	-	28 179 Outlier Co 1.41	2.1	2	24	24	24	-	224 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16							
229 165 NChim .26	2.1	2	18	18	18	-	184 154 OverHrd .70	4.5	7	31	15	15	-	224 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16							
183 114 NChim .26	1.8	1.9	18	18	18	-	184 154 OverHrd .70	4.5	7	31	15	15	-	224 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16							
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276 234 NFGC 2.28	9.2	4	25	25	25	-	254 179 Oxford .50	4.7	6	25	25	25	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16
276 234 NFGC 2.28	9.2	4	25	25	25	-	254 179 Oxford .50	4.7	6	25	25	25	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16
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276 234 NFGC 2.28	9.2	4	25	25	25	-	254 179 Oxford .50	4.7	6	25	25	25	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16
276 234 NFGC 2.28	9.2	4	25	25	25	-	254 179 Oxford .50	4.7	6	25	25	25	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16
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276 234 NFGC 2.28	9.2	4	25	25	25	-	254 179 Oxford .50	4.7	6	25	25	25	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 PsVH 1.88	9.3	8	229	204	204	-	124 154 SPSTec .10	6.3	7	10	119	119	119	-	124 154 VFC Co 1.20	3.8	4	22	176	176	176	+ 16
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

12 Month Stock Sis. Chg/ Prev 12 Month Stock Sis. Chg/ Prev 12 Month Stock Sis. Chg/ Prev

High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

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126 6% AAR 400 32 9 69 124 124+ 12 134+ 12 616 3% EAC .15c 20 5 6 54 54 54 54+ 16

126 7% ABG 20 32 7 21 572 572 572 572+ 16

126 10% ASPRO 24 32 8 15 124 124 124 124+ 16

126 12-16 ATL. 22 113 31 23 26% 29+ 16

127 17 AVX 22 113 31 23 26% 29+ 16

128 24 AZL 20 2 2 42 240 49+ 16

128 9% AcmeCo 400 50 4 14 49 49 49 49+ 16

128 3% Action 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1+ 16

128 4% ActionCo 20 2 18 35 98 98 98 98+ 16

128 14% AddcoO 16 11 23 45 214 214 214 214+ 16

128 15% AdvoCo 3 11 23 45 214 214 214 214+ 16

128 1% AmCo 38 8 6 24 24 24 24 24+ 16

128 10% AmerPro 30 21 5 3 149 149 149 149+ 16

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ACROSS

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- 10 Task
- 15 Parts of refrains
- 21 Useless: Slang
- 22 Miesel: novel
- 23 Harden
- 24 In a weird way
- 25 Words by S.F. Smith
- 29 Knock
- 30 A Robson
- 31 Victim of ania
- 32 Scoreboard entry
- 33 Chekhov
- 34 Disney's "World's Greatest Athlete"
- 37 Clean
- 38 "There is . . ."
- 39 Words by Howe
- 45 The Reds' Rose
- 48 Virginia —
- 49 Kind of stove
- 50 A.F.L. affiliate
- 51 Propeller
- 52 Andrea —
- 54 Stop
- 57 Soft mineral
- 62 Key words
- 66 Concerning
- 67 Kind of preview
- 68 Once, once
- 69 Leeward Island
- 70 Poker holding
- 71 Tabula —
- 74 Sotology topic
- 76 Prefix with active or grade

DOWN

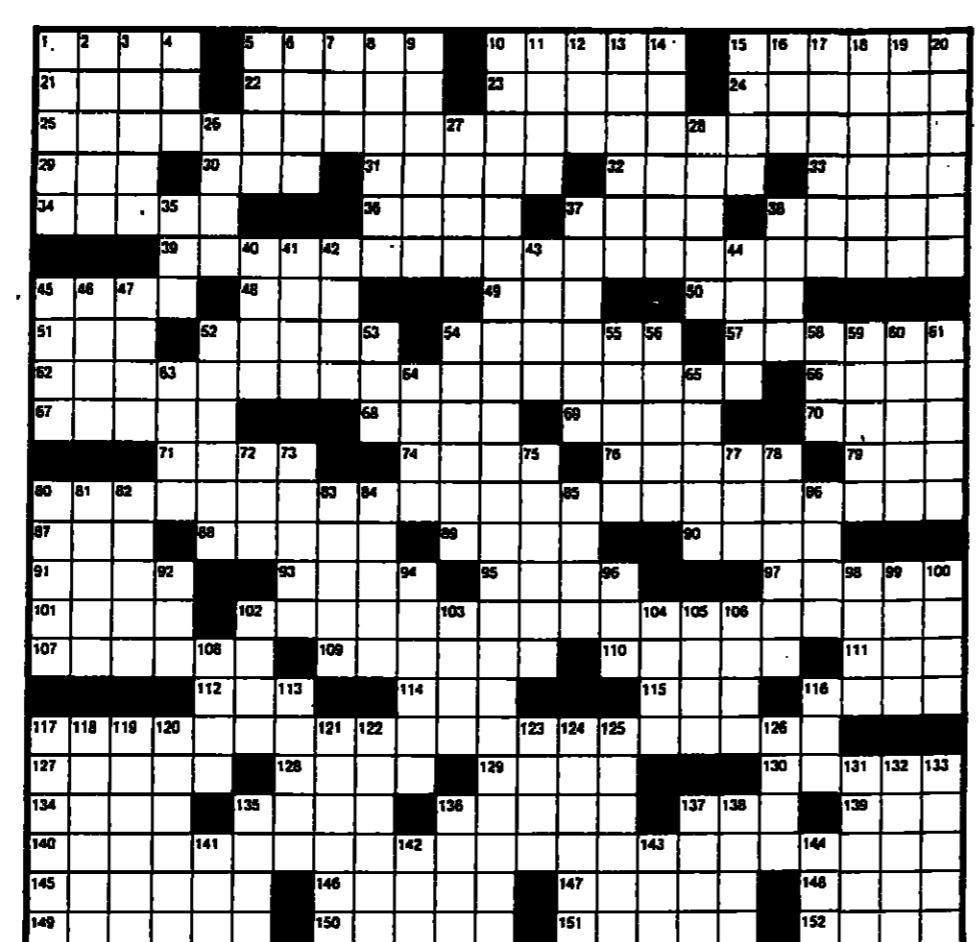
- Within: Prefix
- 2 "Over There" composer
- 3 Locale of "Aida"
- 4 Plant

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ROCK ATLAS	HAM	ARAGO
ACRE TRIPES	COLA SOFOR	SHAW
CHIEF	COULD	SHAW
CRIMEZ	COULD	SHAW
DEPARTS	COULD	SHAW
REBELLANT	COULD	SHAW
SOURCE CRIMI	COULD	SHAW
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SOCIE POSTHOTEN	COULD	SHAW
ASHIE GOOUT YOWS ADIT	COULD	SHAW
ASIA ADM AUBIAN LIEHAR	COULD	SHAW
MALADIA COULD DODGE	COULD	SHAW
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HADIES TETTETE ENGI	COULD	SHAW
ITAS BOAR AMUR DUAL	COULD	SHAW
NEF ANT EQUILUM FORTS	COULD	SHAW
ALFRESCO OPIGEN DON	COULD	SHAW
PALESTINE COULD SUSTAIN	COULD	SHAW
ALTONS RUEKS DIES FRI	COULD	SHAW
LAIKAGE LETTRES DECACHET	COULD	SHAW
DICIS IDES FIDGE HOBIT	COULD	SHAW
OMSET TOR OSSET USED	COULD	SHAW

CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

American Song Bag By Anne Fox/Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

**DOWN**

- Locale of "Aida"
- Plant

DOWN

- Clochopper
- Probability
- Atlas abbr.
- Sheep talk
- Espadrille
- Words by Hopkinson
- Swiss-French author
- Kind of steer
- Annie, for one
- Enjoy
- Spreads hay
- Doe, in Dessau
- Best: Comb. form
- Harry — Crosby
- "Is Dream of You"
- Formulated theory
- Prefix with bus. or present
- Martin, to friends
- Hoosier humorist
- Court statistic
- Prefix with bus. or present
- Martin, to friends
- Moral principle
- Part of l.o.u.
- an owl
- Sue"
- God of thunder
- Canab's school
- French girlfriend
- Tall tale
- Emulate
- Boston —
- Work for
- Liberty —
- Baron — of '76
- Hoosier humorist
- Company
- Court statistic
- Beast with a beat
- Lama land
- Dilly
- Blooey
- Asian wild sheep
- Named Sue"
- God of thunder
- Canab's school
- French girlfriend
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Tom Okker during defeat of Guillermo Vilas.

Newcombe Defeats Dent

Okker Ousts Vilas at Wimbledon

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, England, June 30 (UPI) — The old soldiers would not die at Wimbledon today.

First came Tom Okker, whose best season as a professional was 10 years ago. Flashing the form that once earned him the nickname, "The Flying Dutchman," the 34-year-old Okker outclassed fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Then John Newcombe, another 34-year-old warrior, marched onto

the Center Court and produced the most significant singles victory of his current comeback by beating a third Australian countryman, Phil Dent, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Okker and Newcombe may not win the men's singles title in this fortnight. But they are in the last 16, along with third-seeded Vital Gerulaitis, seventh-seeded Raul Ramirez and a forgotten American, Tom Leonard.

Leonard, from Carlsbad, Calif., is not exactly an old soldier. But there was a time several years

ago when he was so battle-weary from the rigors of close matches and travel that he left the tour and took up teaching.

Leonard returned last year with his combat fires rekindled and his big guns intact. He has had a relatively safe Wimbledon draw, beating Peter McNamee and Tonio Zugarelli in earlier rounds and Brian Fairlie of New Zealand today, 6-2, 4-6, 6-6, 6-3.

Leonard will face Okker in the 16s and could scrape through to the quarterfinals unless the Dutchman continues to ride the mental high from his surprisingly easy conquest of Vilas.

Some observers tried to tie today's Okker-Vilas match to the recent World Cup soccer final between Argentina and the Netherlands. Okker said that thought came to him fleetingly after he took the second set. But Vilas, the poet and philosopher, dismissed the notion, saying, "That's soccer, this is tennis. We play with three balls, that with one."

Vilas also was beaten in straight sets last year by Billy Martin in the third round. Put simply, his patterned game and emotional psyche still are not combined to the low bounces and serve-and-volley discipline of the grass courts.

Vilas' backhand cross-court, which can torment opponents in the long baseline rallies on clay, became predictable fodder for Okker, who anticipated the shot and quickly moved into position to capitalize on his strong forehand volley. Vilas double-faulted to drop serve at love 3-4 in the opening set and lost the last 12 points of the set. He again served a game-ending double-fault at 2-4 in the third.

It has been a long time between major toasts for Okker. Once a familiar figure in the top 10 with his looping forehand and quick feet, the curly-haired Dutchman had skidded to 104th in the computer rankings. The will to win may have waned, he admitted, from a decade ago when he won the Italian Open, reached the quarterfinals here and was second to Arthur Ashe at the first U.S. Open.

Finally, he announced his retirement. To become a team official and ride in the team car, he had to return his professional rider's license to the Belgian federation.

He assisted in one race, a spring classic in the French Alps, and there were photographs of him standing through the open top of a car, framed by bicycles lashed to the roof, upside down. It was probably too easy to read this as a dress rehearsal.

This morning, in Leiden, Raymond Poulidor, a rider in 14 Tours de France, was walking around, cheerful and buoyant, in the second year of his retirement. Poulidor was gracious, but then, in 14 years, he never won the Tour de France.

The man who did five times, and so badly wanted a sixth, was nowhere to be found.

Everybody, it appears, is feeling bad about Eddy Merckx, perhaps few more than Merckx himself.

Last year at this time, when it was evident that he was no longer winning races, Merckx was philosophical.

"A day comes when the strength of youth declines," he said. "It's in the nature of things, and one submits to it even while still fighting to reach the limit."

Attempting to win his sixth tour of the eight he contested, Merckx failed badly last year, finishing sixth after a crisis in the Alps that was officially described as food poisoning.

In truth, at age 33, Merckx was done. It took him a long year to realize it.

At first he broke with his former team in disagreement about his role. Then he entered few races — this season — blaming health problems. Each time he insisted that the race was unimportant — "another victory, more or less, is meaningless" — and that his only goal

was to win the Tour de France and tie the tie of five victories he shares with Jacques Anquetil, the champion of the 1960s.

License Returned

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Braves Would Move to San Diego

By Samuel Abarbanel

BRUSSELS, June 30 (IHT) — The Tour de France bicycle race began this morning with an Eddy Merckx team riding Eddy Merckx cycles. In the hundreds of small towns through which the Tour will pass, a biography of Eddy Merckx in comic strips is still for sale.

When the endurance race ends on the Champs-Elysees in Paris on July 23, sidewalk vendors will undoubtedly still be selling Eddy Merckx ceramic plates commemorating his five victories in the Tour de France, his three world records against the clock, and his victories in almost every major race of his day.

All the signs of Eddy Merckx are still there, but this morning in Leiden, the Netherlands, 150 miles away, the Tour de France began without Eddy Merckx.

Adviser's Role

He is through as a racer, retired in May after 13 years as a profes-

sional, arguably the greatest ever. But he is supposed to be a technical adviser to the team he helped assemble for his one last attempt to win the Tour de France, a record sixth time, and so he was expected at the start.

Merckx was with the team yesterday, for the prologue to the 2,500-mile race. He was seen riding in a team car behind the cyclists, ready to offer support and advice.

Those who saw him thought he looked anguished and despondent.

Members of his Belgian team that was embarrassed to have his absence noticed today.

Joseph Bruyere, Merckx's faithful shadow for years, looked down at his feet and said, "I haven't seen him today. Perhaps he's not here."

A faraway look came into the face of another rider, Walter Planckaert, who later won the sprinting finish into Brussels. Pressed on whether Merckx was expected, Planckaert said, "I don't know. That is all. I don't know." Other C&A riders remained silent.

Everybody, it appears, is feeling bad about Eddy Merckx, perhaps few more than Merckx himself.

Last year at this time, when it was evident that he was no longer winning races, Merckx was philosophical.

"A day comes when the strength of youth declines," he said. "It's in the nature of things, and one submits to it even while still fighting to reach the limit."

Attempting to win his sixth tour of the eight he contested, Merckx failed badly last year, finishing sixth after a crisis in the Alps that was officially described as food poisoning.

In truth, at age 33, Merckx was done. It took him a long year to realize it.

At first he broke with his former team in disagreement about his role. Then he entered few races — this season — blaming health problems. Each time he insisted that the race was unimportant — "another victory, more or less, is meaningless" — and that his only goal

was to win the Tour de France and tie the tie of five victories he shares with Jacques Anquetil, the champion of the 1960s.

License Returned

Finally, he announced his retirement. To become a team official and ride in the team car, he had to return his professional rider's license to the Belgian federation.

He assisted in one race, a spring classic in the French Alps, and there were photographs of him standing through the open top of a car, framed by bicycles lashed to the roof, upside down. It was probably too easy to read this as a dress rehearsal.

This morning, in Leiden, Raymond Poulidor, a rider in 14 Tours de France, was walking around, cheerful and buoyant, in the second year of his retirement. Poulidor was gracious, but then, in 14 years, he never won the Tour de France.

The man who did five times, and so badly wanted a sixth, was nowhere to be found.

Owners of NBA Celtics, Braves to Trade Teams

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (UPI) — A proposed National Basketball Association franchise exchange in which the owners of the Boston Celtics and Buffalo Braves would trade teams was given final approval yesterday by the owners and sent to the NBA's board of governors for ratification.

Irving Levin, owner of the Celtics, and John Brown agreed on the plan in which the Celtics would be exchanged for the Braves and the Braves moved to San Diego next season.

San Diego has been the home of two unsuccessful basketball franchises, the NBA Rockets, who moved to Houston, and the Conquistadors of the Jefunca ABA.

The Celtics would remain in Boston under Brown, who worked out the agreement following two weeks of negotiations.

Both owners said they have talked informally with a number of the members on the board. "Most have been receptive to the idea and we don't anticipate any problems," Brown said.

In related action, Red Auerbach, coach and general manager with the Celtics expires Aug. 1, and it has been rumored that he would make the jump to the Knicks. Auerbach said he would not comment further on the matter because he was still under contract to the Celtics.

Under terms of the franchise exchange, Levin would take ownership of

Syracuse Erases Deficit In Henley Ladies' Plate

By Norman Hildesheim

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, June 30 (NYT) — The crowds looked out from under their umbrellas as the sun finally broke through the clouds at this year's Henley Royal Regatta, brightening the colors of the boaters and blazers resplendent in the Stewards Enclosure.

One of the brightest colors at Henley today was the big orange of Syracuse University, whose freshman heavyweights staged a come-from-behind victory in the Ladies' Challenge Plate to defeat a spirited Florida Institute of Technology crew by three quarters of a length in 6:47. Joining Syracuse in tomorrow's quartet lanes round will be Yale's freshmen, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., all of whom advanced, giving the United States four of the eight crews remaining in that event.

Easy Advance

Northeastern University's freshman heavyweight crew had an easy row against Brentwood College of British Columbia advancing in the Thames Challenge Cup to join the Thames Challenge Cup to join Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D.C., as the remaining U.S. entry in the Thames Cup. Trinity College, Hartford's lightweights, lost the heat of the Thames Cup to Henley's Leander Club, which along with Victoria's London Rowing Club, Britain's Lightweight National Squad, looked to be the favorites for the cup.

Racing continues tomorrow.

Back and Forth

The Salisbury School of Salford, Conn., lost a heart-breaker in the Visitor's Challenge Cup, exchanging the lead with their opponents on every stroke over the last quarter-mile of the race, finally losing by three feet to the more experienced University College and Hospital Crew of London.

In a heat of the Grand Challenge

Major League Leaders

BATTING

Based on 175 of 182

National League

American League

Total

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT 6

CINCINNATI 2

CHICAGO 1

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

DETROIT 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT 1

Art Buchwald

Battle of Fort Hood

WASHINGTON — Some people were a little upset when the U.S. Army put on a large-scale battle for President Carter at Fort Hood, Texas, last week. When it was first announced that the president was going to visit the base, the Army figured it would shoot up \$2-million-worth of ammunition to impress its commander-in-chief.

It seemed just a drop in the bucket, but when the cost of the Battle of Fort Hood became public knowledge, there was an uproar.

The people who criticize expenditures of this kind do not know how Washington works.

The real battle for military supremacy is not between the Soviet Union and the United States, but between the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force. Each service is fighting for the same defense dollar and constantly trying to impress the White House that they, and they alone, can do the job of providing for the nation's security.

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President Carter has seen the Navy in action, and he has witnessed the military miracles of the Air Force. But until his announced visit to Fort Hood, the U.S. Army had never had a chance to show what they could do.

Therefore the Army brass decided to go all-out to give Mr. Carter something he would tell the folks back in Plains, Ga., about for years to come.

New Contraceptive For Dogs Developed

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP) — A liquid birth-control drug for female dogs was introduced by the Upjohn Co.

The synthetic drug, which is to be administered daily, costs five to six cents a dose for a dog weighing 25 pounds or less, the company said. In five years of tests on more than 800 dogs, it has been more than 90 percent effective in preventing pregnancies, the official said.



Buchwald

The first thought was to put on a parade for Mr. Carter and have all the troops at Fort Hood march by the president's grandstand in splendor.

But then a general in plans and operations suggested:

"Why don't we shoot off every gun we have?" Carter has seen lots of parades but he's never seen the Army fire its weapons in anger."

"That will cost at least \$2 million," another general said.

"Where are we going to get that kind of money?"

"We'll take it out of petty cash," a third general said. "Hell, when are we going to get the prez to visit one of our bases again? If he sees those guns and tanks and flame throwers in action, he'll finally know who can give him the biggest bang for the buck."

"Then it's mock. We'll put on the greatest mock battle in U.S. history. But if it must be a military secret, it has to be a surprise attack or the swabbers and flyboys will do us in. We'll call it 'Operation Lance.' The president will like that."

* * *

Unbeknownst to the Army planners, an Air Force U-2 plane was circling the Pentagon and picking up every word the generals were saying.

A U.S. Naval Intelligence officer confirmed what the U-2 pilot had reported by hugging a bar girl's hotel room just off the Fort Hood base.

Realizing what the Army was up to, high Navy and Air Force officers, working together for the first time, decided to launch a preventive strike so that their 1980 budget targets could not be knocked out by "Operation Lance."

They leaked the cost of the firepower display to the press, knowing that, with a taxpayers' revolt going on, the Army would have to cancel its show.

The strategy almost succeeded. What saved the Battle of Fort Hood from being lost was that, as soon as the story broke, the Army announced it was cutting back this exercise. Instead of shooting off \$2 million in shells, it would only fire a lousy \$950,000 worth — a sum so trifling militarily, that even the people who voted for Proposition 13 wouldn't quibble.

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